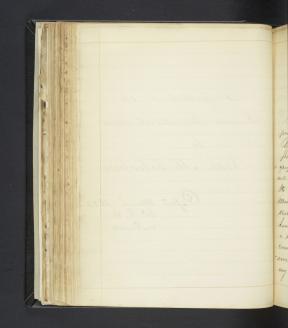
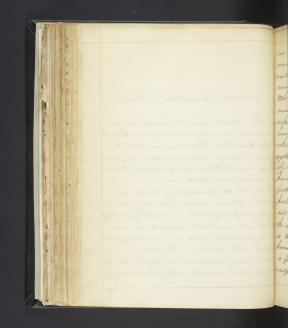
Difsertation on Pileous Remittent Siner Rock M' Taliaferro Paped March 1824



Bilious Remittent Sever

This Miscate deems to be more or less provalent in every section of our townstern if Remitteest There's is understowed a floor attention with a sucception of proper your authorities with a sucception of proper your and between each peroppose there was society to the president remited on presidents

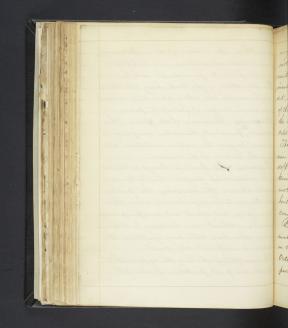
Marsh effluers arising from atal nand Water, or puterfaction of regulation matters, head and must live seems to be also a remote cause also an asyllacion soil covered with levols.— The existing or occa- aroul cause is exposure to night air or any excep in exercise, exting, or drinking



and in fact, whatever is calculated to encroate the system. agreeable to the doct sino taught in this School as well as in many others, the proximate cause is Space morbing on the disease itself to above inumerated causes have their first impe - repion on the Primas Nias. The disease being seated in the stomach is communi -cated, by sympathy, to every part of the system, the circulatory system is first effected and bever is the consequence: hence the year importance of paying particular attention to this organ in health and disease. foldwell remarks are here appropriate where speaking of the stomach be observes when the stomach is too powerfully acted upon, its healthful. harmony with the other parts of the Brdy. is for a time destroyest, it no longer exte - nely to them its natural and invigorating



sympathies. The centre of the confederacy being disordered, sicknep and debility curnot fail to pervade the whole. The Key stone of the arch being shallored and loosened the entire stateture is week gred and in danger of falling to pieces. Diagnosis the season of the year? The disease prevalent, the gallow complexion fur ed longue, the gastric irritation all show the nature of the disease. -Prognosis This Jever is always attended with more or less danger, the shorter and more obscure the remissions, the greater the danger to be apprehender; when the haroxysms are short and remepions cons iderable without any tendency to delivium or any other very distreping symptoms the danger is comparatively small. The symptoms showing the approach of Death are great production of strength!



every alwrity of the pulse and valuntary motion, address well shrinking of the best miles, romain of them, matter, her anyte and incoloration of faces, the eyes set, heavy with the dilatation or contraction of the pupils, the tenger day was far ed the respectation difficult and laborious with seeds work to and warm towards.

The symptoms otherwise a happy toominal from and other pulse becoming regular ago self, the logged alem are mossly the described and largerid become deposition a securety the eyes instead and largerid become brilliant and larger, the whole confirmation and largery the whole covered with a field persperation, and

Belians Tever is more revient and make its addition much more presently in the months of august deplember down October than any other months of the Year, probably orang to their being a greater



quantity of vitiated efflurior in these ellowthy then any others, and probably by this deason of the year, the cyption becomes much more relaxed and more susceptable to Disease. The symptoms are very numerous, and varied; sometimes commencing with great violence and at other times with mildness this fever come on with lapitude, prequent y awning and sixting with a disinclination to show. how there is a sensation of coldness, all emuter with heat, there is a pain in the head back and loing, now reaction bec - omey considerable, the skin dry, the tongue and funces day with difficult respiration attended with great restlepries and it there is a determination to the head, del irium will ensue, the eyer are suffused with tears, and the adnota of a Mellow Coloan the pulse is accelerated beating from one



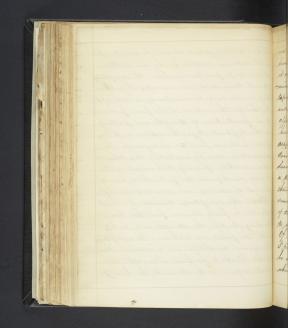
hungoed to one hunges and thirty in a minute, the stomach is irritable with nausea and varniting the countenance is dull, and the eyes languis: after these symp tons continuing for some time, a gentle muisture breaks out on the surface and the patient experiences temporary relief but is not long before he is seized with another paroxysin: when the fever comes on without any degree of coldrep it is much more violent, the paraxysmy are much longer and remipions shorter, wherethere is a considerable coldness amounting to chill inep, it puts on more the appearance of intermettent fever and the paroxyang are shorter and remipions longer and more compleat, as the fever advances the symptomy are appravated, and on the third day, if there is notnerisis, the cold stage seldom appears. It is easy to Know



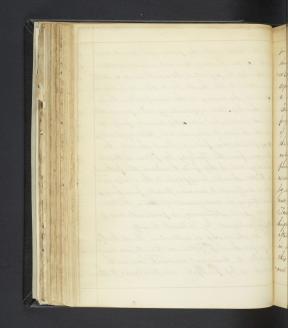
when the parryysm is coming on by a day Cough which is quite diffresing to the patient and continues until the common ament of the remission but not so distress ing as when it first commences: it more rates grazually as reaction takes place, the cough arises from a constricted state of the dunys and always declines as the fever rises. In Pelious Fever there are prequent occurrences of the bowels becoming, torpiet and almost unable to act on medicine. partly pointremote causes on the domach and partly from an accumulation of bile in this bryan and the duodenum; and if not obviated will soon terminate fatally. this fever runs through its course in deverd Cases in six on eight days, but in more mild Cases it continues for litteen or teaenty days. Treatment. School first com - mence the treatment with blood letting,



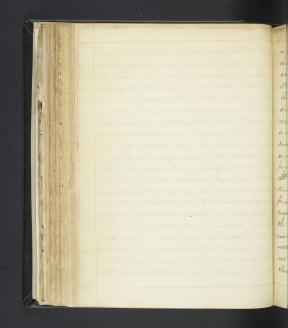
it is a remedy which should be resorted to with extreme caution, for by venesection at an improper time or when the symptomy do not demand it , we endanger life thee -ding under such circumstances is very aft to change the nation of the fiver producing great prostration of strength and patting on the typhoid type , the system in believes fever is always binefited or injured by venesaction, and by neglocting this remedy when reaction prevaily to a considerable degree we depoise the patient of one of the best of remedies, and endanger his life. Where the symptoms demand it bloods should be peely drawn from the arm making the ago the strength, and pubits with the pulse, our enterion. The symptoms demanding venesation are a determination of the bloods to the head, or any other impor tent organ, as the stomuch, the bowels



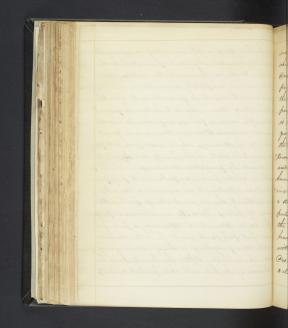
and the liver, with the pulse full quick and hard : of one bleeding does not reduce reaction it should be repeated : Where there is a deter mination to the head blood should be drawn topically by means of the scarificator, Cups, and Leeches. Cold applications will prequently afford relief, but wherethis remedy faily the head should be shared and cold application reapplied: This failing blood should be drawn from the Geolples by litteen or twenty Leacher, and if this fails to relieve the fratient a blister should be applied to the dealp and there suffered to remain twenty four hours; Sometimes in consignence of the a blisten of the head, strangury is produced and is to be relieved by diluent dointy. Of all the means of extracting blood licate Sprefer Leecher thether or trainty we may he able to draw any amount, we wish. which is less painful and terripping to the



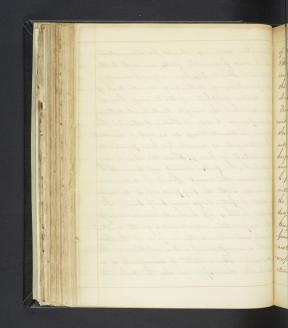
patient, and more simple in form which should always be preferred by the practition er Browny premised blood lecting where the Desimptons demand it the next step proper to be pursued is to give an emertic. These are devering remeries; they very pequently relieve the patient independent of any other mericine, more particularly in the commencement of the disease, they must only cleanse the prima viae but leave a permanent effect on that organ, they also exert a powerful influence on the popularies, by means of which a perspiration is producted and fever secrety. Of all the Enetic articles, Tartarized antimony is entitled to our highest confidences as its effect remains long after the exhibition of the medicine and have in an emerent degree a specific power, in this tener six or eight grains should be dipol - red in a cup full of sourm later and be taken



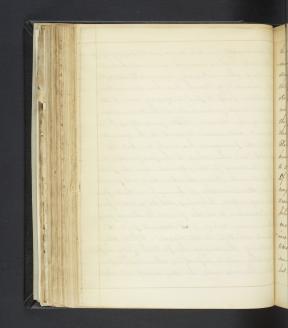
in broken doses witel vamiling is inquests then its operation should be promoted with warm later or Camomile tea untile the I tomach is completely evacuated. The next step to be pursued is to open the alimentary canal, this is to be done by purgat ing, this clap is perhaps superior to any other in the material Medical: there are a great variety of Diseases which wise from a terpor or exactine state of the bowels and execuly to be cured by purgative medicines. It is of the greatest importance to pay par ticular attention to the alimentary canal, for without they we must always fail in the cure of bilians Tever, as an individual parge the mild muriate of marcury is farquite - rior but perhaps it would be better combined with other purgatives as Salap cammony and thubart. Je after the bourely have teen cleaned of the bile with their Seculent contents



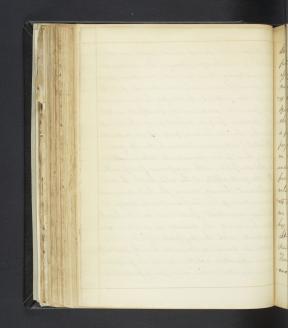
sudorific measures should be arministered which very prequently puts an end to the Disease. There howbeen a great many preparations of antimony in use such as the golden sulphate of antimony James's powder but the simple tartarized autinom is superior to any of them; it should be given in small doses, so as not to nauseate the stomach as nousea has been proved de trimental in Tevery. Where the okin is dry and hot, the pulse strong and hurried & have seen the quest spirits of nitro asm inistered with the happiest effect given in a dose of forty drops every half hour the pulse becomes les hurrieds and more doffthe respiration easier and a centle muistase breaks out all over the surface of the Body with a remission if not a solution of the Oseano. The acetate of ammonea is a a clauble surorific and also the carbonate



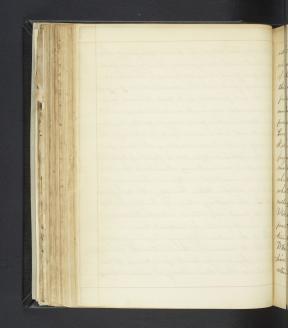
of ammoned has been quen with happy effect, The cold bath is umonest our most valuable removies when cautiously arministered after the alimentary canal has been evacuated, it seldom fails to put a speedy end to the Tever more particularly at the commercem ent of the disease. The precautions to be observed and never to resort to the remedy until the paroxysm has nearly reached its height and when there is he perspiration or any tensences to diaphoresis when the pulse Is full and strong the skin dry and pareles with the sensation of burning on the surface the respiration laborious the tongue and fauces dry; resorted to at this periods it always gives temporary relief if it does not put a final dolation to the disease - after admi - nistering the remedy the pratient-fally imp - exceptibly into a repeting slumber resper ation becomes easy the okin moist and relayed



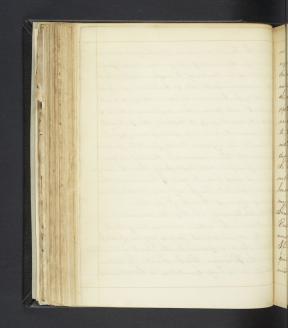
the longue and fames moist with an abate ment of all the symptoms. The modes of administering the cold bath are various but the form I have been accustomed to is to strip the patient of all his body linen and pour the water on by pailsfull until the patient feely a sensation of chillings then he should be wrapped up in a warm Plantet and warm Cordial drinks quen him, there is an immeriate determination to the surface with a copious perspiration Of the good effets of the cold bath I am confident hooing during the last aummer deen upwards of The hundred cases of biliary remittent fever and on at least one hundred the remedy in greation adm - inistered with the happiest effect. Where the disease is advanced and the potient much expansed ablution should be prefered but in this state either only proug palliative



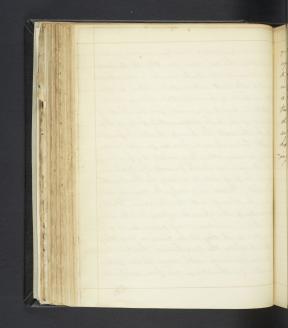
In the lest stage of Jever apongeing the patient with vinegar or Bandy and Mater affords as great relief where all the above. remedies fail and the disease still progrep es the best practice is to give calomel and Grecacuanha combined in small doses until the disease either gives way or gentle ptyalism is produced which never fail to interrupt the progress of the Tever cometing the Tever puts on the Typhoid type and is left up by delility under such circumstances atimulants should be peely aministered as opium lawanum volatile alkali ather Brandy with rulefacie = nts In the cinking dage of Tever blisters are of great importance notwithstanding it has been disputed be merical men. It is the custom of many Physicians in the South to commence the treatment of believe Tever by giving twenty fine grains of Cal amel and then aministering it in small done



natice the Tever recedes or plyalism is induced which for the most part proves successful of there is no tendency to inflammation but the indiscriminate use of balomet is a back practice, for balomet in small doses is a set mulant and given, when inflammation is present, never fail to distroy the potient. Even admitting it was always succeptul I should be opposed to the practice for very bequently the mercurial disease is much more painful and distreping than the Tever which it was given to care, I have seen the whole breek slough off and at other trong calley openings through it for life. Noticithstanding all they the mercurial practice under certain circumptances and timely administered proves very beneficials. When there is perceved the least intermi pion the Peruvian Barks should be admin exteres in as large quantities as the stomach



will admit, making the stomach our quide respecting the dose and quantity. If the Tever thould recur the Bark should be discontinued until the next intermission. There is one thing here to be recollected that if the system is not prepared for the Bark, it never fails to be detrimental, finding they to be the case the bours should be purged with Calonel and James's powder every day or every other day until the fur leaves the tongue and at this period the system well be prepared to review the Bark with benefit? There is a valuable remedy and may be allowed with the Peruvian Bark. Sometimes the stomach refuses to take the Bark in substance and under such circ unstances it should be given in decoction. It is refuses the decoction, it should be given combined with some Bitter or and martie ye Sometimes one form will be



ent disjusting when another may be very agreethe. The sulphate of Phinis promises to be a very calmable remedy as the dose or grantety as smalle and the storman ey to is enabled survey and corresponds to take it with east. The patients diet should be light, and comissioning he should set preparate and a bittle at a time this experiest should be moderate corresponds species should be moderate corresponds in gradually as he regains his strought

